

NATIONAL

Umm Qais dig reveals glory of Decapolis city

Resurrecting Gadara

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — On a hilltop overlooking the hazy blue waters of the Sea of Galilee and the Yarmouk River, facing the rolling green foothills of the Golan Heights, stand the remains of the ancient Graeco-Roman city of Gadara — present-day Umm Qais. Even though it lies ruinous and only a tiny one per cent of its vast area has been excavated and preserved, Umm Qais promises, when fully revealed, to be one of the most brilliant Hellenistic cities in Jordan — graced as it is with magnificent views and a tradition for producing some of the greatest

Roman and Greek poets and philosophers.

Archaeological excavation did not start at Umm Qais until 1976, with 1981 marking the fourth season of the work which is slowly piecing together the jigsaw puzzle of the city's history — which started as early as the seventh century B.C.

Gadara first appears in written history in the third century B.C., when it was proclaimed to be an "inexpugnable stronghold" by Hellenistic King Antiochus the Great, who seized it from the Ptolemies for the Seleucids of Syria. This may not have been the first-time Gadara was sacked, and it was certainly not the last: not

surprising, as Gadara was a jewel a lofty strategic lookout post with hot springs, river, fields and woodlands, lying at the crossroads of civilisations.

After being besieged and destroyed in the first century B.C., Gadara was soon taken again — in 65 B.C., by the soldiers of Pompey. Two years later this Roman general rebuilt the city "to gratify Demetrius, his freedman, a Gadarene" and made it a member of the Decapolis — a commonwealth of 10 cities, most of which were situated on the East Bank of the Jordan as a screen against Jewish religious fanaticism and to stop the Nabataean advance from the south.

City of pleasure

In the intervals between the inevitable sackings, Gadara flourished. The sulphuric springs down in the Yarmouk valley, then as now, attracted many visitors — who would be carried back up the hills on their litters to be entertained at one of the three theatres, or by the races at the hippodrome.

A contemporary view of this city of wealth, leisure, sport and pleasure is given by Strabo, the Augustan Roman geographer and author, who writes: "To Gadara the pleasure-loving Romans, after having enjoyed the restorative effects of the hot springs down in the valley, retired for refreshment,

enjoying the cooler heights of the city and solacing their leisure with plays performed in the theatres."

This somewhat hedonistic way of life seems to have provided a fertile medium for the growth of great minds. Gadara soon became known as a source of philosophers, rhetoricians, poets and satirists. First, in the third century B.C., there was Menippos who, by becoming a poet of satires and a cynic philosopher, enhanced his position from that of slave to rich freedman. Then there was Meleagros (ca. 140-60 B.C.), who was one of the greatest Hellenistic poets and who was fond of lyricising his origins: "My first city was famous Gadara". Philodemos (ca. 110-40 B.C.), a member of the circle of Epicurean philosophers whose number included the great Vergil, Horace and Siro, was another Gadarene. So was Theodoros (ca. 73 B.C. - 27 A.D.), the founder of a school of rhetoric in Rome, where he won in 33 B.C. a competition in rhetorical recitation and thus became the private teacher of the Emperor Tiberias. And the list goes on.

Gadara is also the supposed scene of one of Jesus' miracles. Jesus, according to the gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke, crossed the sea of Galilee with some of his disciples, and after surviving a sudden storm, they landed in the country of the Gadarenes. Out of the tombs (there are at least three sites of Roman family mausoleums at Umm Qais — a large one excavated 12 years ago is paved with mosaics) came a madman who recognised Jesus as the Son of God. Jesus cured him of his madness by exorcising the unclean spirits and sending them into a herd of nearby swine, who then "ran violently down a steep place into the sea" and perished. As a result of this miracle the whole town is said to have besought Jesus to leave. Christianity, indeed, did not penetrate the area until some 300 years later.

Typical Roman city

The general layout of Gadara was very similar to the plans of other Greek and Roman cities, with colonnaded streets, theatres, public fountains, baths, temples and a necropolis. The city, situated 30 kilometres northwest of Irbid, is approached from the east. It is dominated by the acropolis on which stands the modern village of Umm Qais. In antiquity a strong wall, reinforced with towers, protected the city.

On entering by the eastern gate one sees, badly ruined by vandalism and earthquakes, the city's forum and northern theatre. From



Colonnaded Roman Street in Umm Qais, which continued westward as the road to Tiberias (Courtesy of Department of Antiquities)

the forum runs a colonnaded street, part of which was excavated in 1980 by the German Evangelical Institute of Amman in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities.

The team, under the directorship of Dr. Ute Wagner-Lux, knew of the street's position because of a traveller's sketch made 150 years ago, when some of the ancient columns were still standing. Seven of these were unearthed, complete with bases and plinths, and all carved out of limestone. The road, however, was paved with slabs of more durable basalt, each of which bore the marks of hundreds of years of use by ancient chariots.

As one crosses the main street near the theatre in the western part of the city, one finds a small side road bordered by 15 shops. Built of basalt, these shops had archway openings, and underneath them passed drainage channels and cisterns.

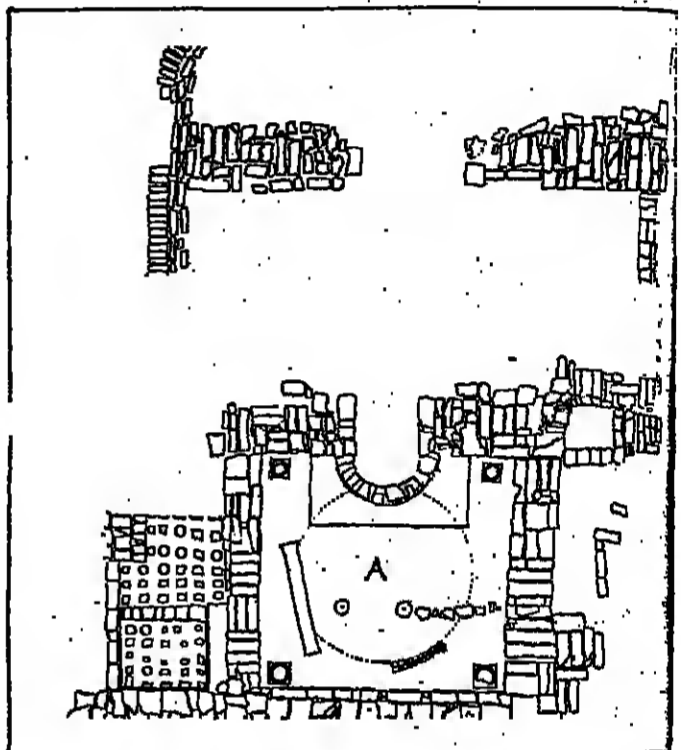
The latest season's work, carried out by both the German Evangelical Institute and a Danish team under the directorship of Dr. Svend Holm-Nielsen, concentrated more on a late Roman bathhouse which was reused continuously in later periods, up to the Umayyad, with only minor changes. The bath is complete with hypocaust and the three bathing rooms of decreasing temperature traditional in a Roman bath. The complex also includes an *apodyterium* — a changing room.

Some of the walls of the bathhouse are tilting dangerously, and the department of antiquities

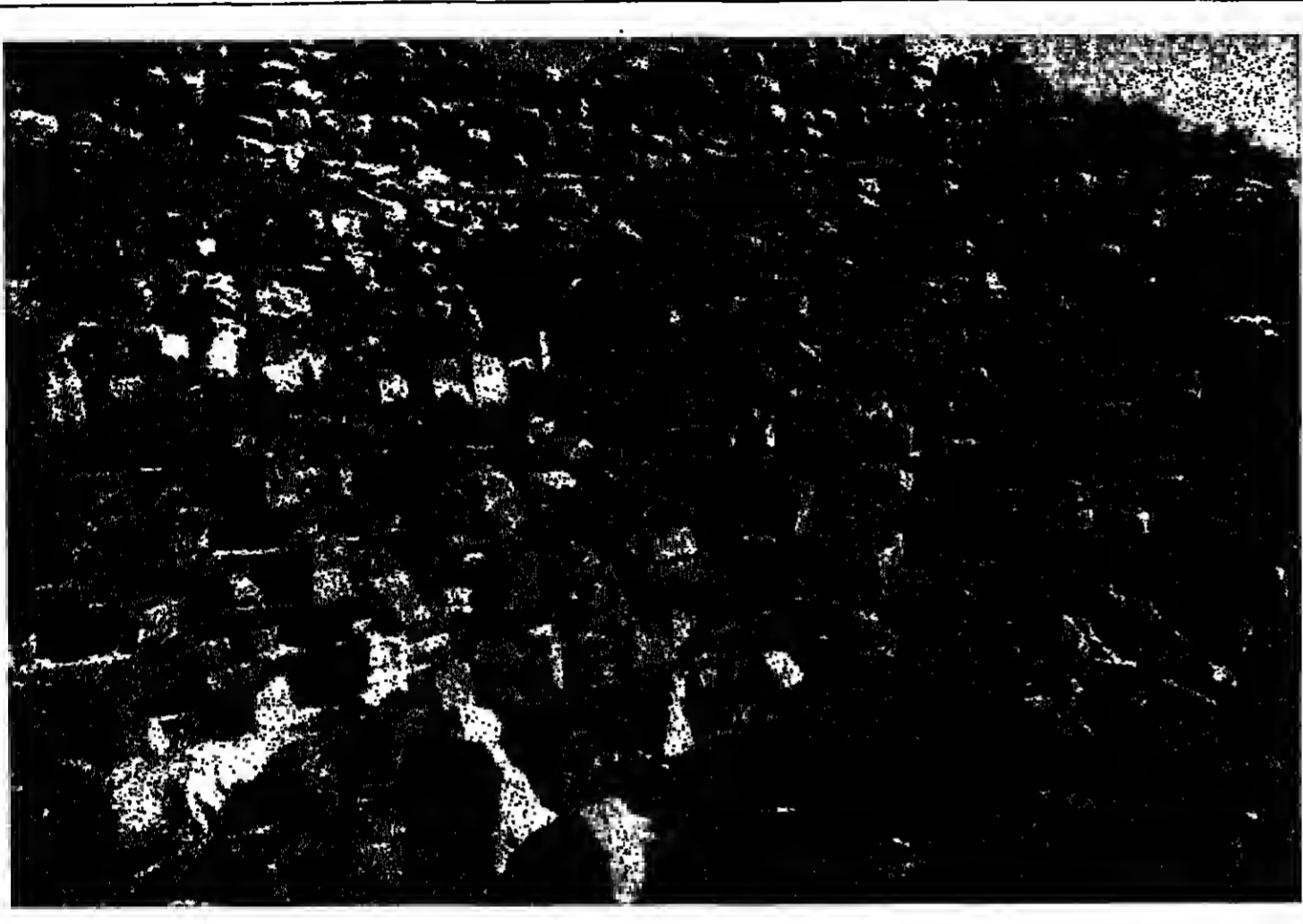
hopes, later in the season, to return to Umm Qais to continue preservation work there. So far they have re-erected 8 columns that line the main road — a small start on a project that aims to excavate and reveal the whole vast site of Gadara.

Jerash, for instance, can never be fully excavated as half its ruins lie under, or in the walls of, the present-day town. But Umm Qais can, and to this end the department has decided to move the

modern village off the acropolis and re-house its people in modern homes with schools, water, gas and roads further down the valley. Then the bulldozers will move the village, and after many years of work Umm Qais will be resurrected as Roman Gadara which will possibly be as detailed as Pompeii, maybe as beautiful as Jerash — certainly more complete — and probably one of the most interesting archaeological locations in the world.



Plans of the Roman bathhouse from the 1981 digging report.



Umm Qais' tumbledown Roman theatre commands an extraordinary view to the west (Ministry of Tourism photo)

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:45 Cartoon
6:05 Children's programme
6:20 The Little House
7:10 Programme Preview
7:25 Local programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic series
9:45 A programme on Islamic Civilization
10:15 Local programme
11:05 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy
9:10 Documentary
10:00 News in English
10:15 Rockford Files

RADIO JORDAN
B55 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
7:40 News Headlines
10:03 Morning Show
10:30 30 minute Theatre
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
12:03 News Summary
12:03 Pop Session
12:03 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 30 minute Theatre
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Country Music
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:03 Men from the Ministry
18:30 Sports Round-up
19:00 News Desk (News bulletin Press Review, News Reports)
19:30 Music

20:30 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:03 Evening Show
21:57 News Headlines
22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT
04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Washington Square 04:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Book Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 05:30 Peeples' Choice 05:45 New Britons 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Talking About Music 07:00 World News: 24 Hours: 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Short Story 08:00 World News 08:10 Reflections 08:15 Music from Scotland 08:30 In Remembrance of Things Past 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Goods Books 09:25 Interlude 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 The Promenade Concerts 10:15 New Britons 10:30 Gerald C. Potter 11:00 World News: News About Britain 11:15 One in Ten 11:30 He, She and Her: The Nine Tailors 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Brain of Britain 1981 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Cricket 13:45 Can The Media be Unbiased? 14:15 Cricket 14:30 Cricket 14:45 Country Style 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 In Remembrance of Things Past 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:10 Paperback Choice: Adventures 17:35 Book Choice 17:40 Interlude 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:38 Promenade Concerts 19:00 Summary: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:43 Look Ahead 19:45 Peeples' Choice 20:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Europa 21:30 Rock Salad 22:00 World News 22:10 The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses, 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation" 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses, 19:30 VOA Magazine: American, science, culture, letters, 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS

7:40 Cairo
8:45 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Agaba
9:20 Damascus
9:30 Jeddah
9:30 Cairo
9:40 Kuwait
9:45 Muscat, Dubai
9:50 Doha, Bahrain
10:00 Dhahran
10:05 Abu Dhabi
11:40 Cairo (EA)
13:35 Lamaca
14:25 Moscow (SU)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
16:00 Tripoli, Benghazi
16:30 Cairn
16:35 Athens
17:00 Bangkok
17:15 New York, Amsterdam
17:35 Riyadh
18:00 London
19:00 Cairo (EA)
19:45 Paris (AF)
20:00 Beirut (MEA)
23:40 Cairn (EA)
23:55 Baghdad

01:00 Cairo
01:00 Cairo
01:10 Baghdad
01:30 Abu Dhabi
01:30 Riyadh (SV)
01:30 Dhahran (SV)

DEPARTURES:

03:00 Cairo
05:45 Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Damascus
07:00 Agaba
08:55 Cairo (EA)
09:00 Rome (IA)
09:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:30 Lamaca
11:00 New York, Amsterdam
11:10 Athens
11:30 Cairo
11:45 Geneva, Brussels
12:00 London
12:15 Madrid
12:10 Frankfurt
12:20 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:30 Paris
12:40 Cairo (EA)
13:00 Cairo
15:25 Moscow (SU)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:35 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
16:35 Benghazi, Tripoli (LN)
19:00 Kuwait
19:00 Dhahran
19:30 Jeddah
19:45 Baghdad
20:00 Cairo
20:30 Cairo (EA)
21:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
01:00 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

Amman:
Sa'id Mohammad Sa'ad 74730
Musa Bashir 24/38356

Zarqa:
Munir Odeh Al Aqil 83744/83092

Irbid:
Hani Gurman (—)

PHARMACIES:

Amman:
Al Salam 36730
Al A'din 72861
Adnan 39652

Al Safa (—)
Zarqa:
Al Amal (—)

Irbid:
Al Awadin 74532

TAXIS:

Asfour 23231
Khalid 23715
Al Shabid 21891
Rania 25095
Sultan 51998

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37069
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24046
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hayat Arts Centre 63178
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
PhiPhiPhi Rotary Club. Meeting every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fri-Sat) and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fri-Sat) and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00

a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 3:42
Sunrise 5:09
Dhuhr 11:38
'Asr 3:15
Maghreb 6:02
'Isha 7:30

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 98.9/99.1
Lebanese pound 71.9/72.5

Syrian pound 53.6/54
Iraqi dinar 731.6/73
Kuwaiti dinar 1194/19
Egyptian pound 380/383
Qatari riyal 92.8/93
UAE dirham 92/92
Omani riyal 975.6/98
U.S. dollar 336.3/338
U.K. sterling 622.9/628
W. German mark 137.2/138
Swiss franc 158/158
Italian lire (for every 100) 71.0/71
French franc 57.3/57
Dutch guilder 123.6/124
Swedish crown 64.2/64
Belgium franc 83.9/84
Japanese yen (for every 100) 147.1/147

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALLA) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

Firstaid, fire, police 230
Fire headquarters 230
Cablegram or telegram 230

Telephone:

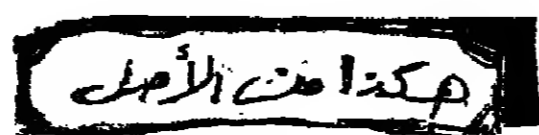
Information
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls
Overseas radio and satellite calls
Telephone maintenance and repair service

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes 90
Eggplant 150
Potatoes (imported) 130
Marrow (small) 200
Marrow (large) 120
Cucumber (small) 210
Cucumber (large) 120
Fenugreek 120
Peas 280
Okra (Green) 270
Okra (Red) 270
Muloukhiyah 100
Hot Green Pepper 130
Cabbage 160
Onions (dry) 110
Garlic 650
Carrots 130
Potatoes (local) 120
Grape leaves 250

60
100
90
150
80
160
80
200
220
220
70
80
90
80
500
80
200

Bananas 260
Apples (Green) 380
Apples (Red) 370
Apples 390
Apples (Double Red) 370
Apples (Starken) 210
Melons 100
Water Melons 120
Plums (Red) 250
Plums (Yellow) 160
Apricots 300
Cherries 190
Lemons 120
Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) 170
Oranges (Waxed) 160
Grapefruit 150
Grape 250
Fig 340
Peach 340



NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Jordan joins air cargo fares seminar

AMMAN, Aug. 30 (Petra) — The Civil Aviation Directorate will part in a seminar on air freight fares which opens tomorrow at Morocco-based Civil Aviation Council of Arab states.

Lebanese ambassador visits Foreign Ministry

AMMAN, Aug. 30 (Petra) — Lebanese ambassador to Jordan General Nazmour called at the Foreign Ministry today to meet its Secretary General Amer Shammout.

Survey Dept. bags JD 5,601,289

AMMAN, Aug. 30 (Petra) — The revenue of the Department of Land and Survey in the past three months amounted to JD 5,601,289, it was revealed today.

Amman school complex to function soon

AMMAN, Aug. 30 (Petra) — Minister of Education Sa'ad Al Talay made an inspection visit to the Samir Al Rifa'i School complex in Amman. The complex, which will be operational in two weeks time, consists of two big buildings, one to serve as a commercial school and the other for academic studies.

Jordan Valley schools near completion

AMMAN, Aug. 30 (Petra) — The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) is currently implementing the final stage of a project for building schools in the Jordan Valley.

Meteorology seminar in London

AMMAN, Aug. 30 (Petra) — The Department of Meteorology is taking part in a seminar on utilising meteorological information for weather forecasting.

Afforestation campaign to start in Zarqa

ROA, Aug. 30 (Petra) — The Free Zones Corporation (FZC) has drawn up a programme for afforestation in the region of Kbahe Zarqa district to be carried out next season.

Masri to Tripoli for talks on ALO centre

AMMAN, Aug. 30 (Petra) — Director of the Vocational Training Corporation Muntaher Al Masri leaves for Tripoli tomorrow to part in meetings of a committee of Arab experts charged with drawing up the implementation of a regional centre for recruitment and training instructors.

Karak town to asphalt roads

RAK, Aug. 30 (Petra) — The municipality of South Taiba, in Karak Governorate, today invited bids for a JD 100,000 project to asphalt 54,000 square metres of the town's roads.

Stand completed for Irbid stadium

IRBID, Aug. 30 (Petra) — Work on a JD 30,000 spectator stand at Irbid stadium has been completed, municipal officials said today.

Uma Al Sarhan to add 20 classrooms

RAQ, Aug. 30 (Petra) — The sub-district of Sama Al Sarhan, in Mafrqa district, today decided to add fourteen classrooms to the town's two schools for girls.

Kafranjeh to have third water station

KAFRANJEH, Aug. 30 (Petra) — The municipality of Kafranjeh, in Irbid district, today decided to build a JD 20,000 water pumping station to boost the consumers' water supply.

Jordan invited to Indian trade fair

AMMAN, Aug. 30 (Petra) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade received an invitation to take part in a three-week trade fair in New Delhi on Nov. 14.

Civil defence for female employees

AMMAN, Aug. 30 (Petra) — A training course in civil defence for female employees is being held at the Civil Defence headquarters here today.

University students perform in Amman

Birzeit songs breathe new air of Arab dignity

By Sima Bahous Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Aug. 30 — Al Sanabel's musical performance last night breathed an air of dignity, of nobility, of stubborn struggle.

At the Professional Associations Complex in Amman, the music of the Birzeit University's music troupe (Al Sanabel) rocked the hearts of the 1,000-strong audience with national Palestinian songs and ballads.

The troupe is made up of nine Birzeit University students who, although still in their early twenties, have reached a sense of awareness and maturity that speaks for itself.

With these words the troupe chanted their way into the hearts of their audience. The troupe is made up of nine Birzeit University students who, although still in their early twenties, have reached a sense of awareness and maturity that speaks for itself.

Samia is also music supervisor at Birzeit University. She has a B.A. degree in Music and will soon fly to Italy for her M.A. She is a strong believer in the role music and our heritage can play against the expansionist policies of the Israelis.

The songs Al Sanabel play are written by Palestinian poets like Mahmoud Darwish, Rashed Hussein and Tawfiq Zayyad, as well as other Arab poets.

Association to perform in Paris and seven other French cities; this year they are hoping to visit the UAE, Libya and Kuwait as part of a tour that will help promote the image of their university and its national disposition in the Arab World and abroad.

The body behind all these activities and many more is the Birzeit University Student Council which, the Jordan Times was told, is one of the major bodies that organise activities at Birzeit University.

Sami Ayed is accompanying the troupe as representative of the Student Council. He explained that the main objective of the Birzeit University Students Council is to sincerely help the student on all levels.

On the national level, Sami proudly spoke of the council's continued resistance of any Israeli scheme or plot designed to interfere in the laws or regulations of universities in the occupied West Bank.

Among those present at the musical evening was Dr. Hanna Nasir, the president of Birzeit University. Dr. Nasir practices his presidency of the university through a liaison office here in Amman.

"We, as a university, feel that a student body is essential for the moulding of the student's characters and potentials, and this is why our Students Council is left to operate independently within the general framework of the university's regulations.

Birzeit University is the first Arab university to be established on Arab soil under occupation. It has around 1,800 students in four faculties, namely: science, engineering, arts and economics.

Sharif Zaid receives Omani aide

AMMAN, Aug. 30 (Petra) — The visiting secretary of the Omani prime minister's office, Col. Salem Al Ghazali, today called on the commander in chief of the armed forces, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

Col. Ghazali also called on the secretary general of the prime minister's office, Mr. Sa'deddin Jum'a, with whom he reviewed Jordan's experiments in administrative organisation.

Col. Ghazali arrived in Amman yesterday for an official visit expected to last several days.

Drivers warned to be careful driving through Nasha Crossroad

AMMAN, Aug. 30 (Petra) — A responsible source at the Public Security Directorate said today that a local company which won a tender to bring water from Al Azraq area to Amman will be digging the area of Al Nasha Crossroad, along the Amman-Mahatta road, as of this evening and for five days.

Digging hours will be from 11:00 p.m. until 5:30 a.m. The Public Security Directorate called on drivers to drive carefully on that road during the working hours in order to avoid falling into the ditches.



Al Sanabel troupe during rehearsal at Birzeit University

Workers, government employees get priority in Ruseifa housing

AMMAN, Aug. 30 (Petra) — Workers and government employees who do not own homes will be given housing units being constructed at Ruseifa, it was decided at a meeting held here today.

Taking part in the meeting were Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani, Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani, Director of the Housing Corporation Hamdallah Al Nabulsi and Director of the Social Security Corporation (SSC) Farhi Ubeid.

They decided that the SSC should be the agency to distribute the housing units.

Also discussed at the meeting was launching cooperation and coordination between the Housing and the Social Security Corporations for distributing housing units that are constructed by the Housing Corporation.

The participants decided to form a special committee from both corporations to carry out the distribution of the 500 housing units at Ruseifa.

It was also decided that 500 units of the housing project at Ruseifa will be distributed to workers there, and that the two corporations will draw up and

implement an annual programme of constructing housing estates for workers in different parts of the country.

Madaba, Tafila, Rabbe to get libraries

AMMAN, Aug. 30 (Petra) — The construction of a "district library" in Madaba was discussed here today by Director of the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives, Ahmad Sharkas and Madaba Mayor Ahmad Al Azzaydeh.

Madaba Municipality has assigned a special 16-room building to serve as temporary premises for the library and a documentation centre for the district.

Also today, a team from the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives visited Tafila and Rabbe in southern Jordan and discussed the construction of a public library in each town.

The step is part of an attempt to extend library services to various parts of the country.

Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

- 1. Full payment in cash or check accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 6
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 6, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 6 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 12, three insertions cost JD 18, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 8 for 40 words and JD 10 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or check to:

Advertising Department The Jordan Times, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box - please print)

A grid table for providing contact information for advertising, with columns for Name, Address, and Signature.

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____.

Name: Address: Signature:

AOAS ends seminar on financial management

AMMAN, Aug. 30 (Petra) — A two-week seminar on financial management in Arab public institutions was concluded in Amman today.

Twenty participants from Jordan, Bahrain, Tunisia, the Yemen Arab Republic, Algeria, Syria, Iraq, Libya, Sudan, Palestine and Oman took part in the seminar in which they were oriented on financial planning, preparing and analysing financial reports, drawing up budgets for public institutions and other related subjects.

Speaking at the closing session, were Dr. Abdullah Al Zou'bi director of the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) which organised the seminar, and Dr. Hani Abu Jibara, from the University of Jordan who was the seminar's technical supervisor.

On the other hand, an AOAS delegation returned here recently from Tunis where its members participated in a seminar on methods of preparing budgets for different programmes.

The delegation's head, Mr. Fahmi Shukri, said that the seminar recommended encouraging translation and publication of books on the preparation of budgets in developed countries to benefit Arab managers.

Asphalt roads for Al Hashemiyeh

AMMAN, Aug. 30 (Petra) — The Development Bank for Municipalities and Village Councils has approved a JD 70,000 loan to Al Hashemiyeh municipality. The loan is to finance the construction and asphaltting of roads in the village.

Koran memorisers graduate

AMMAN, Aug. 30 (Petra) — A class of boys, who have completed memorising the Koran, graduated at a ceremony held at Al Wahdat Mosque today. The twenty students also received lessons on interpretation of Koranic verses.



DE FACTONOMICS

Our changing society

By T.A. Jaber

ANY SOCIETY is susceptible to change, otherwise it will be stagnant and dominated by other more active societies.

However, change in this sense is not only quantitative, but also, and perhaps more importantly, it covers qualitative, characteristics which vary from one case to another. Not all changes are for the better, and a dynamic society does not necessarily move to a happier life. Desired change has to be promoted by political leaders, activists and educators.

Economists have considered social and institutional change as an integral and crucial aspect of development but not of growth. Schumpeter had predicted that the capitalist system

will continue to flourish economically but will finally fail due to social and cultural problems, while Marx thought that the capitalist system will be doomed due to class struggle and the economic consequences of monopoly, exploitation, unemployment, and business cycles. Later economists have become more self-confident after the Keynesian theory which gave the government a wide range of action to correct the defects of the market system. However, it seems that there is no sure way to continued progress and favourable change. With stagnation, unemployment and the reconsideration of the popular approaches towards social security, medical care and edu-

cation political leaders and scientists have to maintain their search for new solutions and to ascertain new trends.

Jordan's society is a changing one. The change has been rapid not only over the last three decades but even in the relatively short period of the last ten years where one can observe significant changes. So much investments, both private and public, have been mobilised and allocated towards institutional building, education and modernisation that are now giving fruits in a more sophisticated society in Jordan. Let me highlight briefly some of these changes which affected our lives and will continue to do so in the coming decades:

- The decline of illiteracy rate to 20% for males and 49% for females.
- Urbanisation; where different backgrounds have melted gradually into urban norms and attitudes.
- Improvement in the status of workers both financially and socially.
- Public awareness and knowledge of local and external events due to mass communication and availability of information.
- Increase in women participation in the economic and social life.
- A potential desire for self-help activities and social work which should be properly directed.
- A better standard of living.

- with our children well fed, clothed, taught and taken care of.
- Political maturity which is no longer monopolised by the elite.
- Others may point out to some negative changes. However, whatever the net result is these changes will show their impact more clearly in the eighties. We cannot ignore their importance. We should adjust our procedures and approach in the government as well as in our daily relations to these facts of life. Workers are no longer abundant and therefore cannot be taken for granted. The new generation, as a friend of mine intelligently noted, does not take no for an answer.

It is faster to join NATO

By Francois Rathberger

MADRID — A heated debate is growing in Spain where the centrist government is trying to get the country into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the left-wing opposition is trying to keep it out.

For several years Spain has considered applying to become the 16th member of the Western military alliance but few Spaniards knew or cared about it. Opinion polls showed less than half knew what NATO was.

Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo has now made the first formal step towards applying and Spain could be in NATO by next spring, political sources say. It would be the first country to join since West Germany's entry 25 years ago. Whether Spain should shed its traditional neutrality and join a military alliance at a time of growing international tension is suddenly the subject of heated debate between parties and in the press.

Officials say it would strengthen Spanish democracy and tie the country firmly to the Western liberal democracies. Spain could get into NATO faster than into the European Economic Community (EEC), where its membership is being delayed by financial and agricultural problems.

Mr. Calvo Sotelo last week officially asked the State Council for legal advice on application procedures. The advisory body is expected to give its ruling within a few days and to support the government's view that membership can be decided by parliament.

Debate on the issue could start in the Cortes (parliament) next month. The government has little doubt about the outcome, as the ruling Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD) has a working majority in both houses and expects backing from conservative regional parties.

The next step would be to submit a formal application in Washington which would be passed on to member countries. NATO would then invite Spain to join the alliance.

One of the main arguments in favour of NATO membership is that it would free the military out of politics.

NATO advocates argue that they would have to devote more time to modernising the equipment and less to political discussions.

They would be concerned with external threats rather than internal affairs and would be in contact with foreign officers from countries with long democratic traditions.

This argument gained weight after last February's attempted putsch.

Opponents of NATO say NATO membership did not prevent military coups in Greece and Turkey. They say Portugal was in NATO for years when it was ruled by a dictator.

The attitude of the Spanish military is not clear.

The government won the official backing of the military chiefs for NATO membership but the support is uneven. It is stronger in more technically advanced sectors like the air force but considered lukewarm in the more conservative army.

Some officers are known to favour maintaining the non-belligerent status Spain enjoyed in the two world wars.

The cost of bringing Spanish armed forces to the technical level of other NATO countries is another divisive issue.

The left wing sees the price as unnecessary and too high. The government says modernisation is necessary and expects financial help and technical cooperation from the alliance. Battle lines are drawn over such arguments for the crucial autumn debate.

The Communist Party is gathering signatures in favour of a referendum. The Socialists have pledged to use all possible human and material means to oppose membership.

But analysts say their campaign got off to a late start and they have little chance of preventing the government having its way.

— Reuters

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Encouraging French stand

AL RA'I: Yesterday's statement by Prime Minister Mudar Badran underlines the importance of continuing the Euro-Arab dialogue and the need to elicit France's help in guiding the U.S. towards the right course for solving the Middle East issue. France is therefore called upon to translate its principles into practical steps.

On the other hand, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson's statement following his talks here last night contains a number of positive elements, which:

- Reaffirm the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, and to an independent state in their homeland.
- Support the PLO's participation in the peace process.
- Back a call for convening an international conference on the Middle East.
- Denounce Israel's annexation of Arab Jerusalem.
- Condemn Israel's settlement policy.
- Admit the failure of the Camp David agreements to serve as a global solution to the Middle East problem.

These principles clearly manifest a proximity of the Arab and French views, although they have not reached the level of congruity yet on two particular points:

- France and the European community do not yet recognise the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and
- Europe still considers that the Camp David agreements have achieved a limited progress in the search for peace.

Nevertheless, the French stand as explained by Mr. Cheysson and based on justice for all peoples in the Middle East region is considered an encouraging factor for pursuing the Euro-Arab dialogue to bring the views of the two sides closer together.

The Arab people now expect France to take practical steps in cooperation with its allies to bring about a genuine and comprehensive peace.

Spotting positive attitude

AL DUSTOUR: A great deal has been said and written about France's role in the Middle East, and positive signs have been spotted here and there indicating a favourable French attitude towards the Arab just cause.

These included Gen. de Gaulle's stand in the aftermath of the 1967 war and his denunciation of the use of force in occupying other nation's territories; France's ban on arms sales to Israel following its air raid on Beirut airport and France's repeated condemnation of Israel's settlement policy.

These gestures and others had been welcomed by Arab states which saw in them an encouraging sign for the prospect of achieving a just peace. The Arabs' hopes began to wane however, with President Mitterrand's statement at the outset of his presidential term—a statement considered by the Arabs as biased towards Israel. Therefore, they began to wonder what France has offered to the cause of peace and justice other than mere words!

But we feel obliged to believe in, and give support for the statements of the French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson at his press conference preceding his departure for Beirut last night.

Mr. Cheysson referred to occupied France in World War II and reiterated that his country believes in freedom and in the right of all nations including the Palestinian people to determine their future.

We welcome France's new stand, and support its view that the Camp David agreements all short of achieving global peace. But we cannot be content with France's declaration that it adheres to the European Community's Venice declaration on the Middle East. We expect France to honour and respect its principles and to back its words with actions and also to elicit the support and cooperation of its allies in its drive to establish peace in our region.

LETTERS

No passengers on board

To the Editor

Your series on Amman Airport, reported by Phyllis Hughes, Jordan Times Aug. 17 to Aug. 24, was a good attempt at highlighting an important issue which people in Jordan discuss quite often and wherever they come from or go afterwards.

Naturally, we all anticipate expected problems of an airport which is handling much more traffic and passengers than it was initially designed for. We also appreciate the efforts of both the Department of Civil Aviation and the Royal Jordanian Airline Alia to improve upon services and ensure safety in their limited capacity, given the above reason.

However, would it not have been a good idea also to go to the passengers themselves, and to the international carriers which use Amman Airport, in order to assess their feelings on the matter where it concerns them, and to report about these feelings — be it complaints or suggestions or otherwise?

Depending upon official figures and accounts only can never lead to stimulating and fruitful reporting; and I would recommend wider spectrum of participants in any future Jordan Times' coverage of, or reporting on, important issues such as that of Jordan's main gate, Amman Airport.

A. Mizyid
Amman

Presenting a powerful critique to their reality

“Arab women should have power”: An interview with Nawal Saadawi

NAWAL SAADAWI, an Egyptian writer and physician, has become a key figure in the emerging Arab feminist movement. Her numerous books on women in the Arab World have been circulated, sometimes clandestinely, in Arab countries from the Gulf to the Mashreq, and have constituted a powerful critique of present reality and an inspiration for future development for Arab women seeking to change their circumstances in society, the family and the world. The Hidden Face of Eve, her sole book translated into English (Zed Press, 1980), has brought her to the attention of women's movement activists in the West.

Saadawi's analysis of the roots of women's oppression, her vivid and frank explication of women's current suffering (culled often from her experience as head of a rural clinic in Egypt), and her opinions on the future path for women — opinions that are always sharp, committed and controversial — have caused her books, and herself in terms of employment and public appearances, to be blacklisted in her own country. She has been in the past in charge of the U.N. women's programme in Africa and the women's programme for the U.N. Economic Commission for West Asia, although she

now criticises the U.N. for its lack of political priorities, its bureaucracy and its uncreative approach to pressing problems.

Saadawi, who will be a keynote speaker at the Arab-American University Graduates (AAUG)'s November 6-8 annual convention in Houston this fall, was in the United States this spring to participate in a national women's conference in Connecticut on “Women and Racism.” The experience of the conference — which she termed in its structure and concerns often “racist” — was fresh in her mind as she visited the AAUG in Boston and spoke strongly of the need to connect feminism with political movements for social and economic change. “The liberation of women is not separate from political problems. In the West, they concentrate more on sexism and neglect the political link. Women in the Third World are aware of this link in their daily lives.” Saadawi noted the absence of any discussion of Arab and Palestinian women at the Connecticut conference, until she and other concerned women organised their own workshop. Her message to American feminists was clear: “You help us by fighting your government. That is our common enemy.”

Egypt: “Women are going backward”

Saadawi illustrated Western mis-understanding of the problems of Egyptian and Third World women with a powerful example. She cited various campaigns by Western and international agencies to encourage breastfeeding among Egyptian women and then added: “But 80% of our women are farmers, working long, hard hours in the fields. Their milk dries up and they cannot feed their babies. We live in a society that does not honour motherhood, whatever lip-service is paid. For women to be the mothers they want to be, there must be economic and political change.”

In the 1960s, when Egypt was under Nasser, Saadawi noted that there was social progress and women began to have opportunities. Then, when Egypt turned around under Sadat and instituted the “open door” policy towards the U.S., the situation of women retrogressed. “Women are going backward and rural women are suffering the most. In times of economic crisis in a village, for example, women suffer more than men. When there is food, the men eat first.” Saadawi explained that recent statistics reveal that women are migrating in greater

numbers from their villages into Cairo than are rural men. “Often fathers bring their daughters to Cairo to be servants. These young girls are terribly exploited, both economically and sexually.”

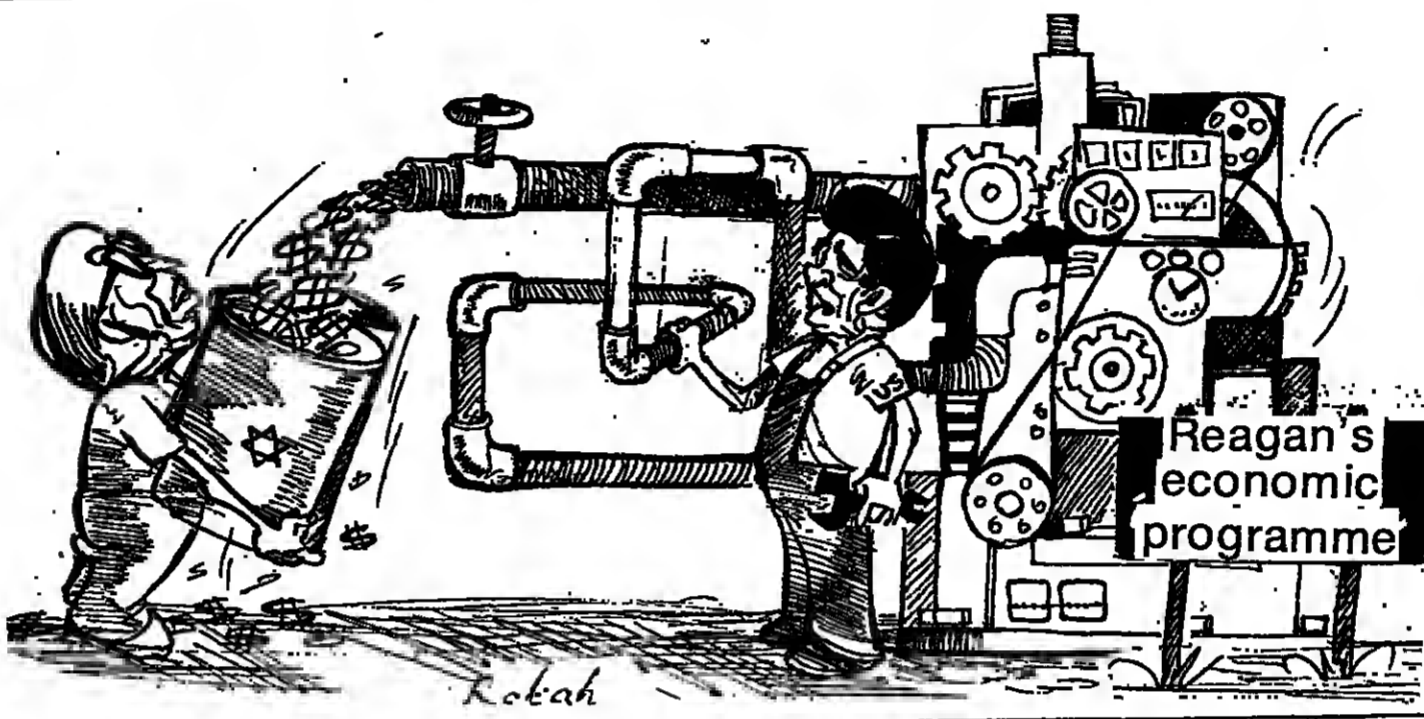
The situation of the Egyptian people as a whole is never far from Saadawi's thoughts and she forcefully describes the effects of the “Americanisation” of Egypt. “They are bombarding half-starving people with television ads for varieties of expensive American shampoo. It really burts our young girls and boys.” Citing the creation of political committees to “defend Egyptian/Arab culture against American/Israeli culture,” Saadawi added that “The New York Times never portrays the resentment of the Egyptian people against American penetration. They are repeating the mistakes of Iran once again. Americans will be surprised when Egypt explodes. Egypt is an ancient culture that will eventually reject foreign influence.”

“The enemy of women is the class/patriarchal system”

Saadawi calls for a com-

prehensive struggle by women against their main enemy which she terms the class/patriarchal system. Neither men nor religion are the real enemy, Saadawi affirms as she urges women to develop a “mature feminism, not reaction but action.” Lessons must be drawn from the experience of women in other revolutionary movements, where women fought only to be denied political power once the revolution succeeded. “Arab women must have political power. When women are not aware of their rights,” Saadawi says, “they can be used by the revolution as objects, as slaves and not free people. In Algeria, for example, women were the first to die and the last to be rewarded. We want to participate in the revolution as human beings and free people.” Saadawi herself does not articulate the programme and strategy of a movement of Arab women: that task obviously belongs to Arab women “collectively as they begin to organise and discuss their problems and goals.”

This article was written by AAUG Communications Director, Penny Johnson. For the AAUG Newsletter.



By Brian Williams

ISLAMABAD — Afghanistan is showing new flexibility in its latest offer of talks with neighbouring Iran and Pakistan on a Soviet troop withdrawal. Western diplomats have said recently.

But the shift in position is not yet big enough to raise hopes of an early settlement and Soviet pull-out, they said.

The diplomats said there were several new points in the offer announced by Kabul radio several hours after Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firuybin arrived in Pakistan.

They said the main change is Afghan willingness to expand the scope of talks into an international context.

Pakistan believes trilateral discussions are essential to demonstrate that the problem is a regional and international one because of the presence of an estimated 85,000 Soviet troops in

Afghanistan: Softening attitudes

Afghanistan.

Last night's broadcast said that still preferring bilateral talks with its neighbours, Afghanistan was ready for trilateral discussions supervised by the United Nations secretary-general or his representative.

United Nations involvement in multi-sided talks have been among Pakistan's main demands.

The Pakistan government kept silent on the new talks offer and gave no details of Mr. Firuybin's discussions.

“We are not even saying no comment,” a foreign ministry spokesman said.

One senior Pakistani official said his first reaction to the latest proposals was that they were a “dressed up” version of previous offer, made since Soviet troops arrived 20 months ago.

The Kabul radio broadcast also said Afghanistan would not object to negotiations on international guarantees by countries like the Soviet Union and the United States taking place at the same time as bilateral or trilateral discussions.

“In the first stages, such discussions could take the form of multilateral unofficial talks and subsequently progress into an

international conference,” radio Kabul said.

Western diplomats said this could be a signal that a European Economic Community (EEC) proposal last month for an international conference was still negotiable despite Moscow's rejection of the plan at the time.

The diplomats said however that Afghanistan had still not shifted on one issue which has to be resolved if real negotiations are to start.

This is Kabul's insistence that there can be no questioning the status of President Babrak Karmal's administration. “In whatever kind of talks that

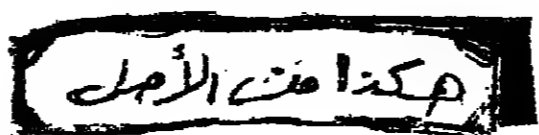
are held — bilateral, trilateral or multilateral, including the discussions on guarantees — no questions concerning the existing regime in Afghanistan, its type of government or other of its internal matters can be discussed,” the broadcast said.

Pakistan says it will negotiate with the Karmal regime only as a political party and not as a government.

Western diplomats said the latest Afghan proposals and Mr. Firuybin's visit could together form an attempt by the Soviet Union to get concessions from Pakistan over Afghanistan before next month's session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The diplomats said any sign of progress in negotiations could soften the impact for the Soviet Union of another General Assembly condemnation of Moscow for its intervention in Afghanistan.

— Reuters



It costs the earth

the environmental protection a luxury? For many nations, the most pressing need is economic development and industrialisation to lift their fast-growing populations out of poverty. Pollution and short-term environmental damage might seem an inevitable part of the fight for a better life.

Industrialised states, striving to curb inflation and ailing sluggish economies, have recently turned more guarded towards any measures that put a brake on expansion. In economic recession, spending on environmental protection might be an extravagance we could live without.

The 1981 State of the World Environment report firmly rejects such views. Dr. Mostafa K. Tolba, executive director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), looks in the report at the costs and benefits of environmental protection. He concludes: environmental protection, even at the most obvious level — in cash terms, the costs of environmental policies are generally more than compensated for by the benefits," reports states. In a special section on the environmental protection, the report notes the cost of pollution control and protecting natural resources runs well below the estimated cost to the economy from pollution and lost crops.

Available evidence shows that improvements in environmental quality have generated significant benefits without, in most cases, negative effects on economy," UNEP reports. These benefits include lower death and sickness rates, better productivity, technological innovation spurred by environmental protection policies, and improved health.

In developed countries, the cost of environmental protection policies has been estimated to be between one and two per cent of the Gross National Product (GNP), the report says. Most of this is spent on pollution control and protection of natural resources.

In the developing countries, the expenditure is lower and is mainly directed towards drinking water supply and sanitation," the report adds. Expenditures for pollution control vary but the report indicates: "In order to control pollution in the third world it would be necessary to allocate between 0.5 and one per cent of the GNP for this purpose."

The cost of environmental damage can be much higher. "Generally speaking, the economic cost of environmental damage in developed countries varies

between three per cent and five per cent of the GNP," the report states. It notes that this cost — in lost production, health expenditure and damage to agriculture — has kept on growing, or at best remained at the same level, during the past decade.

"The cost of air pollution damages in the United States of America has been estimated to vary between \$2 billion and \$35 billion per year," UNEP reports. "The results of a French study on 24 pollutants indicate that the cost of pollution in 1978 was between 3.4 and 4.2 per cent of the GNP. One quarter of this damage was due to air pollution and another quarter to noise."

"Comparable figures have also been reported in Canada, Italy, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland," the report adds. "A recent study in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics estimates the cost of health expenditure and decreased work efficiency due to air pollution at the equivalent of \$38 per capita, and the cost of damage to pasture and crops as the equivalent of \$130-135 per hectare."

The environmental costs of development may also be seen in the destruction of resources such as tropical forests and agricultural land. "Some 30 million km² (19 per cent of the earth's land surface) with a population of about 80 million are threatened with desertification, and consequently with huge economic and human losses," Dr. Tolba recalls.

Oil spills at sea, industrial catastrophes and floods have provided the best indicators of the cash cost of cleaning up environmental damage, UNEP reports.

"Clean-up costs of oil spills have been estimated at \$1,000 per barrel of oil spilled," the report says. "The accident at Seveso chemical plant in Italy caused damage estimated at \$150 million. The costs of rehabilitation of the damaged Three Mile Island nuclear power station (after the 1979 accident) have been estimated at over \$1 billion."

Other calculations have shown a clear benefit from environmental expenditure. "The United States Environmental Protection Agency has estimated that the 12 per cent decrease in particulates alone achieved between 1970 and 1977 provides \$8 billion in health benefits each year, compared to the total 1977 expenditures on controlling all air pollutants from stationary sources (the primary source of particulates) of \$6.7 billion."

The report adds: "It has been estimated, for example, that the health benefits from a 60 per cent reduction in air pollution in the United States of America would amount to a total annual saving of \$40 billion."

In the third world, construction of drinking water or sewage systems could reduce infectious diseases such as typhoid, dysentery, cholera and schistosomiasis by 50 to 60 per cent, or even more,

according to a World Bank study.

The improvement in health would not only increase productivity and time on the job but also lower medical expenditure on goods and services which are mainly imported, the State of the Environment Report points out.

"In the developing countries, the costs of improving the quality of the environment and of protection of natural resources are far outweighed by the benefits accrued to society," the environmental economists conclude.

One spin-off from environmental control measures is the development of alternative technologies using recycling, low-waste and no-waste techniques. "In Norway, strict measures to control atmospheric pollution have led to innovations in the production of ferroalloy which have reduced production costs by 8 to 12 per cent," UNEP reports. "In Sweden, changes in the pulp industry from sulphite to sulphate process and recycling of waste water led to reduction in water consumption, production costs and wastes discharged. A similar trend has emerged in several other countries, for example China, Finland, France and U.S.A. etc."

Environmental regulations have made some impact on economies, the report states. The Japanese aluminium industry is tending to locate its new installations abroad because of environmental considerations, along with the cheaper electric power and easier access to raw materials in developing countries.

"Difficulties in finding environmentally-sound refinery sites have forced the petroleum industry to look abroad as well, particularly in Indonesia," according to the report. "In U.S.A., a trend is emerging towards relocation of industries producing asbestos, mercury, pesticides and other environmentally-hazardous substances (for example, asbestos factories have been installed in Mexico and Brazil)."

Some local authorities in the United States have begun to turn away new industry and investment. They have concluded the environmental costs substantially outweigh the economic gains. This trend has particularly affected factories producing heavy pollution, power plants (especially those generating nuclear power), highways and airports.

Developing countries might be tempted to accept polluting industries to increase their GNP. But the report urges caution: "The adverse effects of the pollution on other economic sectors and on human productivity need to be examined carefully." This is where environmental economists can help by putting some figures on the price to society of such damage and advice on how much protection of the environment would cost.

Many environmental effects of development are

hard to evaluate, they admit. An historic monument or a landscape may be threatened with irreversible damage. The value of a human life cannot be computed as simply the total of a person's expected future earnings.

"It undervalues those in society who are underpaid and places no value at all on people who are not in income-earning positions," the report points out. "In addition, it ignores the interpersonal effects of a death which they make the loss suffered much greater than any measurable financial loss."

The benefits of development are also difficult to compute. The cash return may be seen in the profit to industry and to the nation from exports and jobs provided. But the benefits also include the stimulus a worthwhile job gives to individuals.

"Nevertheless, an economic analysis of the environmental effects of alternative development processes, partial though it must necessarily be, is important because it creates awareness of the fact that natural resources ought not to be treated as free goods," the report declares.

"Good management of the environment should be based upon avoiding wastage of resources and pollution. This is more appropriate and certainly more efficient than redressing environmental degradation after it occurs," the report concludes.

In action to promote this environmental awareness, UNEP convened a series of meetings in 1979 and 1980 on applying cost-benefit analysis to development activities. In a joint project by UNEP and UNDP, operational guidelines have been drawn up for environmental cost-benefit analysis in the paper and pulp industry, coastal tourism, and irrigation in both arid and semi-arid regions.

In 1980, the head of UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank, the Commission of the European Communities, the Organisation of American States and five regional development banks adopted a Declaration of Environmental Policies and Procedures Relating to Economic Development.

The declaration asserts the importance of integrating environmental measures in the design and implementation of economic development activities. It stresses the need for environmental cost-benefit analysis of different projects, for training and for dissemination of the results of research and information on the environmental dimension of economic activities.

"Most people would accept that there must come a limit of cost above which further control or clean-up expenditure becomes unreasonable," Dr. Tolba says. The essential problem is to decide "the reasonable price to pay for protecting the environment". And this can only be determined "through value judgements which attempt to balance damage costs and control costs", he adds.

UNEP News Feature

JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY TENDERS NOS. 32, 33, 34/81

For the Supply of Power and Services Cables and accessories, low voltage distribution boards and steel works, for H.V. and L.V. Over head lines for South Rural Electrification Project.

Jordan Electricity Authority announces the availability of tender documents for the following tenders:

- A. Tender No. 32/81 for the supply of power and services cables and accessories for South rural electrification project.
- B. Tender No. 33/81 for the Supply of low voltage distribution boards for South rural electrification project.
- C. Tender No. 34/81 Steel works for H.V. and L.V. Overhead lines for South rural electrification project.

These tenders will be financed by the WORLD BANK, accordingly only contractors from the countries which are members in the World Bank in addition to Switzerland and Taiwan are invited to participate in these tenders. One set of tender documents for each of these tenders can be collected from:

JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY
TENDER SECTION - PURCHASING DEPT.
5TH CIRCLE - JABAL AMMAN

at a non-refundable amount of JD 15 for one copy of each tender.
JEA is prepared to send tender documents to contractors outside Jordan by airmail against the payment of the due fees as shown above.

The last date for receiving offers on these tenders will be at 12.00 noon of Saturday 17th October 1981 and to be submitted to the secretary of the tendering committee on the above address, offers should be accompanied with bid bonds equal to two per cent of the tender price.

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ECONOMY

U.S. huge oil reserve becomes a reality

News analysis
By Alver Carlson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, (R) — After years of false starts, political division and opposition by allies, the huge oil reserve that the United States hopes will protect it from a sudden cut of external supplies is becoming a reality.

The Reagan administration, with little fanfare, has been adding oil to the strategic reserve at rates that will bring it to the 100-million-barrel level by the end of next month.

At the same time the administration has quietly reached an agreement with Mexico to buy some 110 million barrels of oil over the next few years for storing in salt mine areas in Texas and Louisiana.

The accord, the first time the United States has ever agreed to buy directly from another government, was announced last week in Mexico City and later confirmed by the department of energy in Washington.

Under the plan, the United States hopes eventually to have 750 million barrels of oil in reserve which it could retrieve at a rate of 4.5 million barrels a day, just over a quarter of U.S. daily consumption.

After large petrol cost increases and domestic oil price deregulation the U.S. has reduced its oil imports to just over five million barrels a day, nearly half the level of the late 1970s.

Administration and Congressional politicians believe that when the strategic reserve is complete near the end of the decade the U.S. could be crippled only by a huge cut in supplies, at least in the short term.

Government sources said the

reserve should also act as a deterrent to countries that might decide to use a supply cut or the threat of one as a political weapon.

The reserve was established for this reason after the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo which ended in a quadrupling of oil prices, closing an era of cheap energy for the United States.

Legislation that gave it Congressional approval took two more years and then the United States began the process of developing the underground storage areas and adding to the reserve.

The second round of oil price shocks by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in the late 1970s caused the United States to hack away from its resolve to add to the supply.

It was at this time that U.S. friends, including Saudi Arabia and Western Europe, began to object strenuously to the reserve, although for very different reasons.

The U.S. had been making its purchases for the reserve on the spot market and its Western allies said these purchases, although relatively modest, were fuelling higher prices.

There was also criticism that the cost of the reserve, although low by today's standards, was far higher than forecast.

Government sources said Saudi

Arabia, America's largest supplier of imported oil, objected to the reserve because they said it sidetracked the United States from the more important goal of reducing the use of oil.

During President Jimmy Carter's administration, the United States decided to end the purchases until conditions improved. The situation has changed drastically since then, with worldwide demand down substantially as a result of a global economic malaise, the effects of price increases and conservation in the United States.

A new fleet of fuel-efficient cars is taking over from the more traditional larger cars in the United States and this is also having an effect.

"I think that few people outside the U.S. realise just how much the average consumer in America has changed his ways," said one Washington energy expert.

For the Reagan administration, the large supply of oil available has to some degree made energy in the United States less of a political tool.

It has given the country a bit of breathing room while it makes its first inroads into more sophisticated technology for energy use and has allowed the reserve to proceed more calmly.

The decision to buy oil from Mexico has some important foreign policy benefits for the United States.

The Reagan administration has taken steps to improve relations with its southern neighbour and the transaction will help both sides.

The United States, often preoccupied with crises in the Middle East, would like to develop a secure supply of energy closer to home.

Mexico for its part has had its fragile economy hurt by a sharp decline in demand for its oil because of the world glut.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

India takes over British oil stakes

NEW DELHI, Aug. 30, (R) — The Indian government has introduced a bill in parliament to take over the British Burma Oil Company's stakes in India, including its subsidiary Assam Oil Company Limited.

The government and Burma reached an agreement early this month, subsequently Burma will be paid \$26.87 million free of taxes as compensation by Oct. 15.

Burma owns half of Oil India which produces about 60,000 barrels a day of crude oil.

Assam Oil, India's oldest oil company, has a refinery in Assam. Burma and its subsidiary are the only foreign oil companies still operating in India and their takeover will put the entire oil industry under government control.

Kuwait leads \$150m bond issues

KUWAIT, Aug. 29 (A.P.) — The Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting and Investing Company (KFTCIC) is co-leading two bond issues totalling \$150 million in favour of the Japanese firms Sanyo and Minolta, a KFTCIC statement reported yesterday.

The Sanyo bond issue of \$100 million carries a five per cent interest rate and falls due in 1996.

The Minolta issue of \$50 million also in convertible bonds, carries five per cent interest and falls due in 1996 too.

Both issues will be registered at the Luxembourg stock exchange, it added.

MEA losses to be offset by expansion

MANAMA, Aug. 30 (A.P.) — The Middle East Airlines, Lebanon's national carrier, estimated its losses in 1981 at about \$17 million which were to be offset by an expansion programme involving U.S. and Far Eastern routes, the MEA managing director said here yesterday.

Mr. Salim Salam told a press conference "these unprecedented losses" were precipitated partly by the civil war in Lebanon and a world-wide drop in traffic, economic recession and other factors.

To face this, he said, MEA was taking back three jumbo jets now on lease to the Saudi Arabian Airlines. These will beef up MEA's 19 Boeing jetliner fleet.

In addition, MEA plans to open new routes to North and South America plus the Philippines and Japan in the Far East.

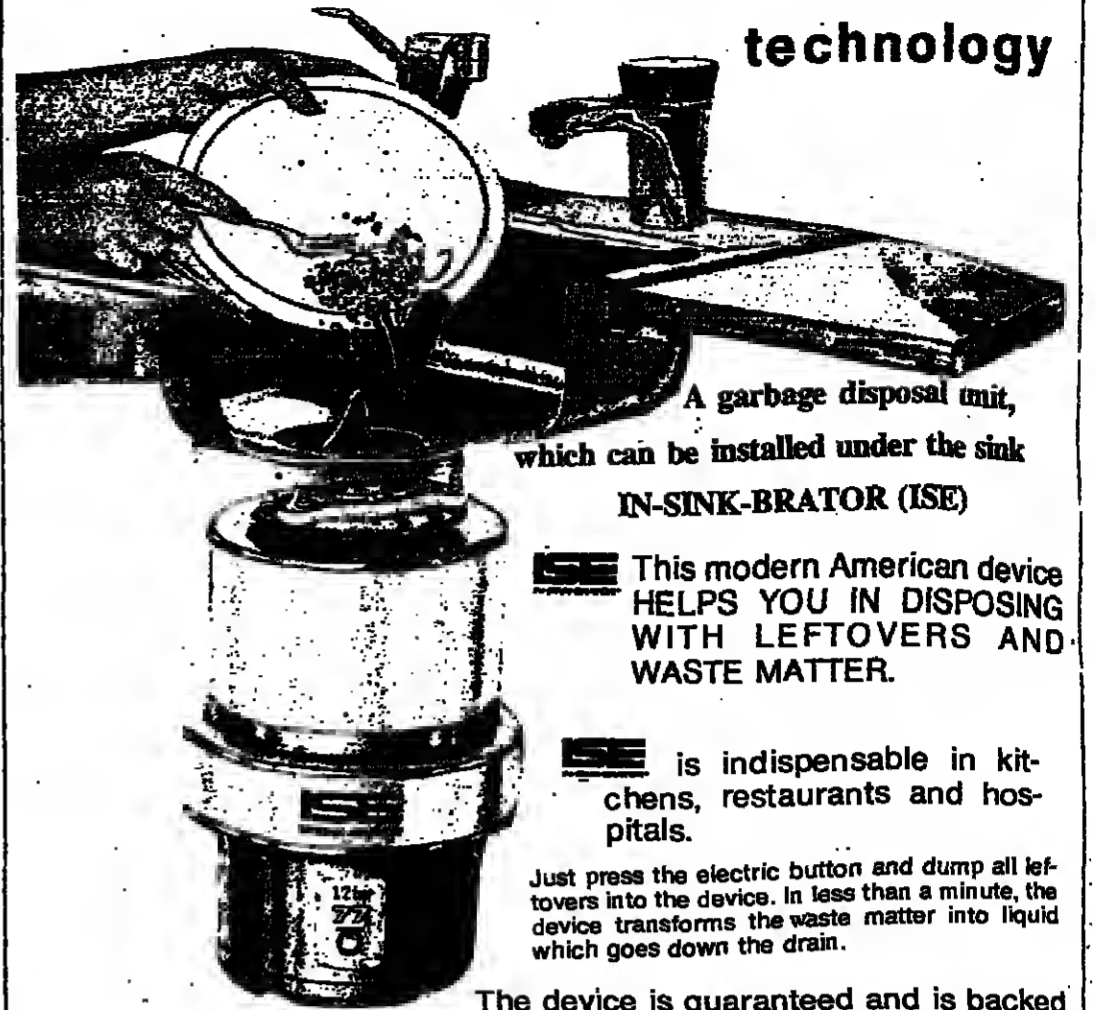
The airline has made a down payment for the purchase of five airbuses at a total cost of \$350 million.

South Africa's mineral exports up 53%

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 30 (R) — The value of South Africa's mineral exports reached an all time record last year, Director General of Mineral and Energy Affairs S. J. P. Du Plessis said in his annual report.

He said the total value of mineral sales rose by 53.5 per cent from 9,768 million rand (just over \$10,000 million) in 1979 to 14,994 million rand (almost \$16,000 million) in 1980.

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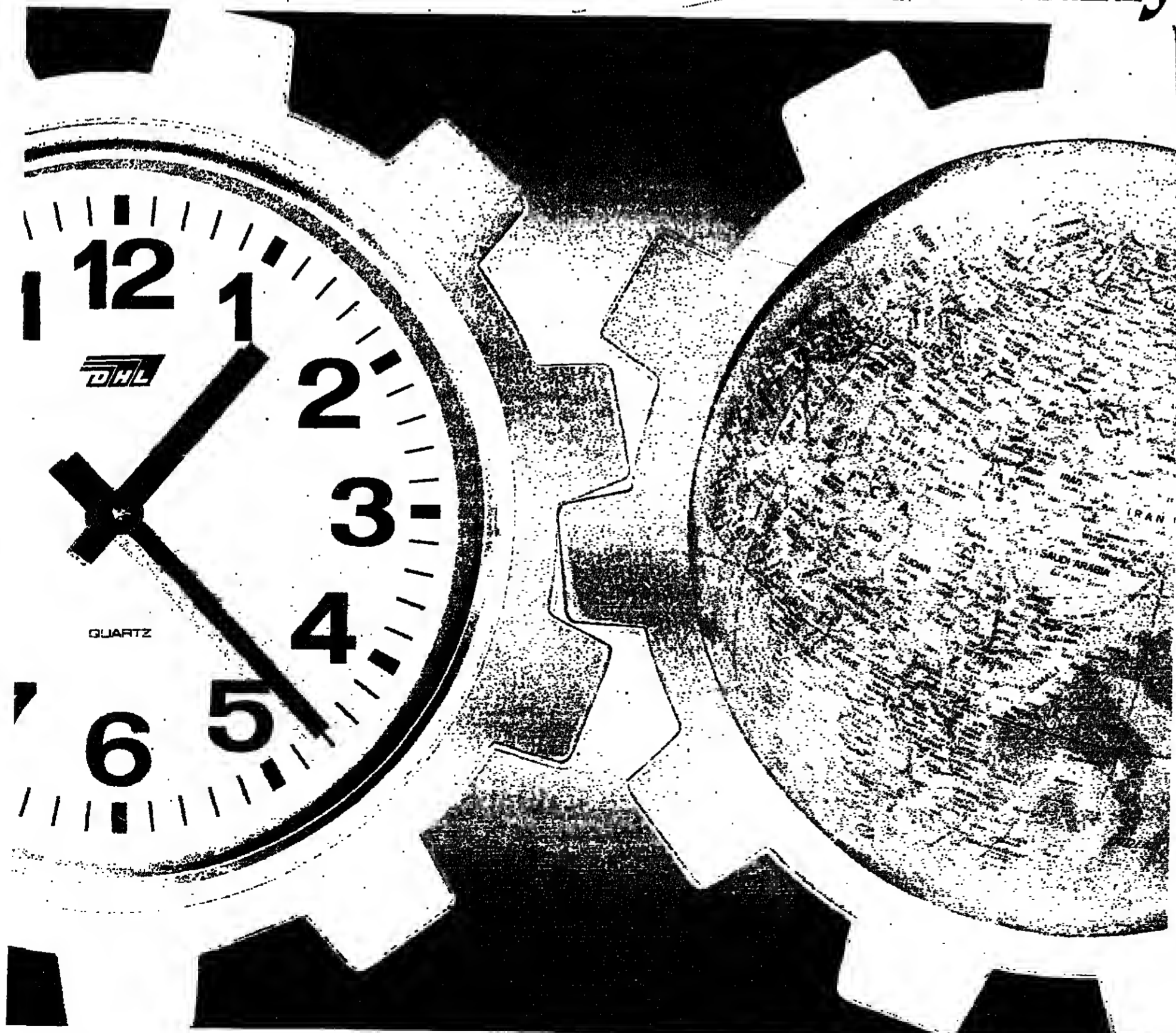
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WORLD

S. Africans occupy fortified town

LISBON, Aug. 30 (R) — Invading South African forces have captured the southern Angolan town of N'giva (formerly Pereira de Eca) and fighting is taking place near Cahama, about 200 kilometres from the border, the Angolan news agency ANGOP said today.

ANGOP quoted a Defence Ministry spokesman saying South African troops were occupying several towns and villages around N'giva and Angolaro forces had shot down five South African planes in the last 48 hours.

Five planes downed

The radio said three South African planes were shot down over N'giva and two fighter-bombers were downed elsewhere.

South African troops based in South West Africa (Namibia) launched a major operation into southern Angola last Monday.

One Andrea Doria safe salvaged, content debated

NEWYORK, Aug. 30 (A.P.) — The slightly rusty safe brought up from the wreckage of the sunken luxury liner Andrea Doria may not contain any valuables, according to a friend of the ship's first-class purser.

The safe was found in the Italian liner lying 225 feet under water 60 kilometres south of Nantucket, Massachusetts, by an expedition led by Peter Gimball and his wife Elga Andersen.

Ms. Andersen has said the safe would not be opened until a television documentary on the expedition is aired. The luxury liner was lost, along with 51 lives, after a collision with the Swedish liner Stockholm 25 years ago.

There have been reports that two safes aboard the Andrea Doria contained at least \$1 million in cash and jewelry and the divers hope to find the other safe before the expedition's support vessel, the Sea Level 11, lifts anchor early next week to return to Mootauk on Long Island.

Early yesterday the vessel's first mate said by marine radio-telephone that the divers had not found the second safe.

The purser's friend, the Rev. Mario Zicarelli of the Nativity of Our Lady church in the Bronx, said Friday he didn't expect the expedition would find much treasure in either safe.

Father Zicarelli said the purser asked the passengers to remove their valuables from the safes after the ship was struck.

Michael Dempsey, president of Chubb Industries of King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, which in 1970 absorbed the Italian company that made the safes aboard the Andrea Doria, agreed with Father Zicarelli about the safe brought up by the divers.

That safe, he said, belonged to the Banca Di Roma, and his firm had been informed by the Italian bank that its safe contained only "petty cash and other small items."

But Mr. Dempsey said there were 16 safes aboard the liner, including four double-door safes fitted with 50 safety deposit boxes each.

"I would suggest that the probability is that the great amount of the fortune would be in those four safes," Mr. Dempsey said.

No withdrawal?

On Friday, the South African Defence Force chief, Gen. Constand Viljoen, said his troops were withdrawing from Angola after what he described as a limited operation against Namibian guerrilla bases there.

The guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) are fighting to end Pretoria's rule over Namibia.

Today's Angolan military communiqué said South African forces were still occupying Xangongo (formerly called Rocadas), about 50 kilometres north-west of N'giva, as well as Mongua, Humbe, Anhaca, Cuamato, Nebone, Mucope, Evale and Mupa.

Fighting was going on about 20 kilometres from Cahama, which was flattened by air strikes and shelling a few days ago, the communiqué added.

The communiqué was the first indication from Angola that South Africa had struck at targets away from the main road running north-west from the Namibian border to the Angolan city of Lubango (formerly called Sa da Bandeira).

Xangongo, Mongua, Cuamato, Nehoce and Evale are all towns within a 100 kilometre radius of N'giva, capital of Angola's southern Kunene province. They have been targets of previous South African raids into southern Angola.

South African forces by-passed N'giva, a strongly fortified garrison town, when they entered Angola on Monday, launching their first attack on Xangongo, farther north along with tarred highway to Lubango.

During a major South African raid into Kunene province last month, N'giva remained in Angolan hands though Pretoria's forces occupied several nearby towns.

The battle for N'giva, only 30 kilometres from the Namibian border, began with South African air raids on Wednesday, while South African ground forces took up positions 17 kilometres away. An assault was launched at dawn

on Thursday, backed by air strikes, and heavy fighting continued till the town fell.

The Defence Ministry in Luanda said one South African helicopter, another aircraft and a tank were destroyed in fighting around N'giva on Thursday.

In Pretoria, a South African Defence Ministry spokesman described the Angolan statements as propaganda.

Referring specifically to the claim that five South African planes were shot down, the spokesman said: "This is just an example of the nonsense which is being told to the world".

Soviets renew attempt to woo Iran, Pakistan

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (R) — The Soviet Union promised today it would withdraw its troops from Afghanistan if the country's southern neighbours, Iran and Pakistan, accepted new settlement proposals put forward by Kabul.

The Communist Party daily Pravda said the proposals, announced last week, could lead to a full political solution of the Afghan crisis as long as Iran and Pakistan accepted Kabul's demands that they end "armed interference in Afghan affairs."

The most important new element in the Afghan proposals is Afghan readiness to hold trilateral talks with Iran and Pakistan on conditions for a Soviet troop withdrawal. Previously Kabul had insisted on separate talks with each state.

Neither Iran nor Pakistan have shown any interest in the new package.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firynbin apparently failed to soften Pakistan's stand on this question when he visited Islamabad last week, diplomats there said.

Voyager pics change previous conceptions about Saturn rings

PASADENA, California, Aug. 30 (A.P.) — Saturn's rings now seem more like moving spirals than circles within circles, a scientist has said as Voyager II raced off toward another distant world after sending back mountains of photos and data.

An exultant Larry Esposito, of the team which is examining

Saturn's rings, described evidence that the famed rings actually are constantly changing as spiraling waves spread through the icy particles.

In other words, what had seemed an incredibly complex but stable system of narrow rings separated by empty gaps now appear to be a changing sheet of particles.

Since Voyager I examined Saturn last November, scientists have been trying to explain the unexpected complexity of the rings, which that ship saw as hundreds or thousands of tiny ringlets arranged one within another.

But Mr. Esposito said an experiment that examined the rings, by watching a star blink on and off as it passed behind them, suggests they are not distinct circles. "What we see... is a background on which is superimposed the spiral density waves," he said in an interview. "It's moving, you see the ripple."

The effect, he said, would be similar to a coil of rope or the grooves on a record.

Project manager Esker Davis said his engineers have not determined what caused Voyager's camera platform to jam Tuesday night as it passed out of radio contact behind Saturn, but it is working smoothly now.

Yesterday, after three days of the camera blackout, Voyager II was again taking sharp pictures of Saturn as it moved away. And he said he expects that the spacecraft will be operational when it reaches the planet Uranus in 1986.

China considers legally enforceable birth control to reach zero growth rate

PEKING, Aug. 30 (R) — China, its one billion people haunted by the spectre of a further population explosion, is considering a new unified law to make birth control legally enforceable, according to an official newspaper.

The world's most populous nation is trying to keep the total under 1.2 billion by the year 2000.

In a signed article proposing the new law, the Guangming daily said the present system of persuading couples to have only one child, backed by unevenly-implemented fines and material incentives, was inadequate.

According to the latest projections, the government did not expect to achieve a zero growth rate until the year 2040, when the total would be about 1.3 billion, the article said.

Some people would object to a new birth control law, maintaining that family planning should be popularised only by incentives and education, not by coercion.

"But since the question of birth control is an enormous problem affecting the basic interests of hundreds of millions of people, there is a need to draw up a birth control law for the whole nation to observe," the article said.

"A law would be compulsory, but compulsory is not the same as coercion."

Such a law would also be a way of eliminating some existing coercive birth control measures that were being enforced in certain areas, it said.

There have been reports of forced sterilisation and of women being forced to have abortions, often at a dangerously late stage in pregnancy, if they had become pregnant out of turn.

In China each organisation or locality is given a quota of births each year and couples usually must apply for permission to conceive.

But regulations, incentives and fines at present differ from region to region and often depend on the attitude of local officials.

S. Africans in Angola: no booty except Russian vodka and football

By Noel Hughes

XANGONGO, Angola, Aug. 30 (R) — A half-empty bottle of Russian vodka, a handful of spent cartridges and the remains of a meal littered the kitchen table as we entered the green stucco house with South African troops.

The signs of hurried departure were among the few indications in the centre of the little Angolan town of Xangongo of a withdrawal because of an attack by South African forces supported by armour and air strikes.

South African officers said they had documentary proof and intelligence reports that the house had been occupied until about two hours before the withdrawal by 27 Soviet advisers — 20 men and seven women.

Four foreign journalists were flown across the border from South West Africa (Namibia) in an ageing, unmarked South African twin-engine Dakota transport.

The visit was organised and conducted by the South African government and at the invitation of the government.

We crossed the border east of Ruscana, site of a hydro-electric plant. The border is marked by a dead straight line about 20 metres wide which has been cleared of scrub by the South Africans and which stretches as far as the eye can see.

Almost immediately we crossed the lazy green-blue Cunene River. On previous visits to the border area we had been flown at treetop level to avoid attack by SAM-7 missiles. But on this occasion the Dakota, a sitting target, flew at the normal height of about 3,000 metres.

Dry terrain swept by. Southern Angola is obviously suffering as badly from drought as SWA/Namibia which is experiencing the driest period in 50 years. The South Africans say guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) fighting for independence have been hard hit by the drought.

About 100 kilometres into Angola, Xaogogo appeared below. A white church and other buildings near the centre still looked like leftovers from the Portuguese colonial days. A football match was in progress in a sandy stadium.

After we landed on a narrow dusty air strip troops and dozens of armoured cars and personnel carriers stood beside the runway. Helicopters and a spotter plane swooped overhead.

We moved off into the town in an armoured column. The South Africans, estimated several hundred strong, were obviously on high alert. But there was still a fairly relaxed atmosphere.

Some troops sat in the shade of a tree in a garden drinking tea. The townspeople appeared to be going about their normal business. Pigs and goats ran through the streets ahead of us.

The town, populated by about 2,000 people, was obviously run down and it was difficult to decide between decay and military damage. But it appeared the centre had been hardly touched by war, with just a few bullet holes in walls.

It was a different story at the nearby Angolan military headquarters which had sustained an air bombardment. A burnt out Soviet-built T-34 tank stood outside. Anti-aircraft guns mounted on vehicles had been destroyed. The walls were pocked with shell holes and roofs were shattered.

We sat in what the South Africans said was a SWAPO headquarters, next door to the "Soviets' house." The place was littered with communist literature and anti-South African signs. Letters from Cuba were addressed to "Benicio" and "Clementina."

Parts of the town were scattered with South African leaflets, dropped before the attack urging civilians to evacuate. One old man, asked why he had come back while the South Africans were there, said, "I've lived here for 31 years. Why should I stay away?"

Football match

We arrived at the football stadium where a match, watched by some 200 spectators, military and civilian, was being organised between South African soldiers and a local team.

At the small hospital, the dispensary was well-equipped with drugs, but in a shambles. A military doctor was treating four prisoners, one a boy from the town. The doctor said the three others were Angolan prisoners.

Two of the prisoners had sharp wounds in the legs, the third had lost an eye.

There were the wrecks of three South African planes in the town: a helicopter, a Buccaneer fighter bomber and an Impala jet. The South Africans said they were not connected with the latest battle and the oldest dated back to 1975. The wrecks looked old.

The troops, although well sup-

plied and supported, did not look as if they were anticipating a long stay. The South Africans said the force at Xangongo formed the largest part of a four-pronged assault launched across the border last week.

Back at the green house, said to have been occupied by Soviet advisers, the only inhabitant was a limping dog. Outside, there was a concrete air raid shelter and an old army boot lying in the garden.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Irish student slashes Lady Diana portrait

LONDON, Aug. 30 (R) — A recently unveiled portrait of Britain's newly-wed Princess of Wales was slashed with a knife yesterday and police said they had charged a student from Northern Ireland with causing criminal damage to the picture. They said Paul Salmon, 22, a student from Belfast who was born in Malta, would appear in court tomorrow. Eyewitnesses at the National Portrait Gallery said they saw a man cut the painting, by artist Bryan Organ, and tear it with his hands. He was then overpowered by other visitors and gallery staff, they said. The picture was unveiled last month before her marriage on July 29 to Prince Charles, heir to the throne.

Second Space Shuttle flight postponed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (R) — The second flight of the Space Shuttle Columbia has been postponed from Sept. 30 to Oct. 9 due to minor technical problems, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has said. NASA said it was five days behind schedule for moving the shuttle from its hangar to the launch pad at the Kennedy Space Centre in Florida and wanted to avoid tiring the launch crew with extra work to meet the Sept. 30 date. The shuttle is now scheduled to be moved to the launch pad on Aug. 31 for its second flight. "Loss of five launch preparation days in the vehicle assembly building was attributed to minor problems such as alignment or orbiter and external tank connections and delays in the shuttle interface test," NASA said in a statement. NASA said launch crews will now be able to work six days a week instead of seven.

Bhutto's jailed daughter seeks parole

KARACHI, Aug. 30 (R) — The jailed eldest daughter of executed prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has asked for parole for a few days to attend the marriage of her younger sister, informed sources said here yesterday. Benazir Bhutto has been in prison since political dissidents were rounded up last March. Her sister, Sanam Bhutto, will be married in Karachi on Sept. 9. Begum Nusrat Bhutto, Mr. Bhutto's widow, was released last month after more than four months in detention.

Gambian coup leader arrested

BANJUL, Gambia, Aug. 30 (R) — The leader of last month's attempted coup in Gambia, Kukoi Samba Sanyang, has been arrested with nine other rebels in Guinea-Bissau, radio Gambia reported. The radio quoted government sources as saying the arrest had been confirmed by a delegation from Guinea-Bissau, in Gambia to deliver a confidential message from president Joao Bernardo Vieira. Senegal's government newspaper Le Soleil reported two days ago that Mr. Sanyang had been arrested but until today neither Gambia nor Guinea-Bissau had confirmed the report. The Guinea-Bissau delegation leader, Natural Resources Minister Samba Lamine Mane, refused to discuss the circumstances of the arrest but a delegation member said the rebels would be handed over to the Gambian authorities, the radio reported.

Pope moved by film on his youth

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, Aug. 30 (R) — A visibly moved Pope John Paul II embraced the maker of a film about his life after a private showing tonight and asked God to reward him.

Krystof Zanussi, Polish director of the \$10 million production "From a Far Country", had known the Pope approved of the script before he began filming in Poland and Rome with Italian and British financial backing.

But his subject's emotional reaction to the two-hour bio-

graphy took him by surprise. "I can say nothing at this moment because I myself am in a state of great emotion," the director told reporters waiting outside the papal palace after the screening.

"I hope God will reward him," one Italian bishop present quoted the Pope as saying.

"From a far country" follows the career of the former Karol Wojtyla from his amateur acting days through his World War II work in a mine under Nazi rule.

It includes the story of his relationship with a girl who fell in love with him before he became a priest.

Polish actor Cezary Mozny plays John Paul.

The film ends on a triumphant note with the first Pope of Poland returning to his native land in 1979.

Director Zanussi, a Polish Italian extraction, declines to describe himself as either a Christian or a Marxist but had admitted to awaiting the Pope's reaction with apprehension.

Neutron beams effective to combat some cancers, U.S. researcher remarks

BATAVIA, Illinois, Aug. 30 (A.P.) — Neutron beams from the world's large atomic particle accelerator have been shown to be more effective than conventional treatment for some types of cancer, a medical researcher says.

More than 1,000 patients have been treated in the experiment radiation programme at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory said R. Frank Hendrickson, director of the lab's neutron therapy facility.

"The neutron treatment has been no worse than the standard therapies and in many cases it has been much better," he said. The patients had a variety of localised tumours that are generally too advanced to be treated successfully by any other means, he said. In a report published in yesterday's Chicago Tribune, Dr. Hendrickson said neutrons can have a devastating effect on tumours that are resistant to standard forms of radiation such as X-rays because neutrons are relatively heavy particles.

Since neutrons are more potent than X-rays, lower doses can be used. Side effects are about the same as those from other forms of radiation, Dr. Hendrickson said.

He said the Fermi neutron facility, funded by the National Cancer Institute, is the largest of its kind in the world, treating 250 to 300 patients a year but capable of treating twice that many. The programme began in 1976.

He said that among the programmes most important results are that 80 per cent of patients with malignant tumours of the salivary glands are free of the disease. The conventional therapy rate is only 20 per cent.

Patients with advanced malignant melanoma, a skin cancer, neutron therapy was highly effective in eradicating localised tumours. The patients did poorly, however, because the cancer already had spread to other parts of the body.

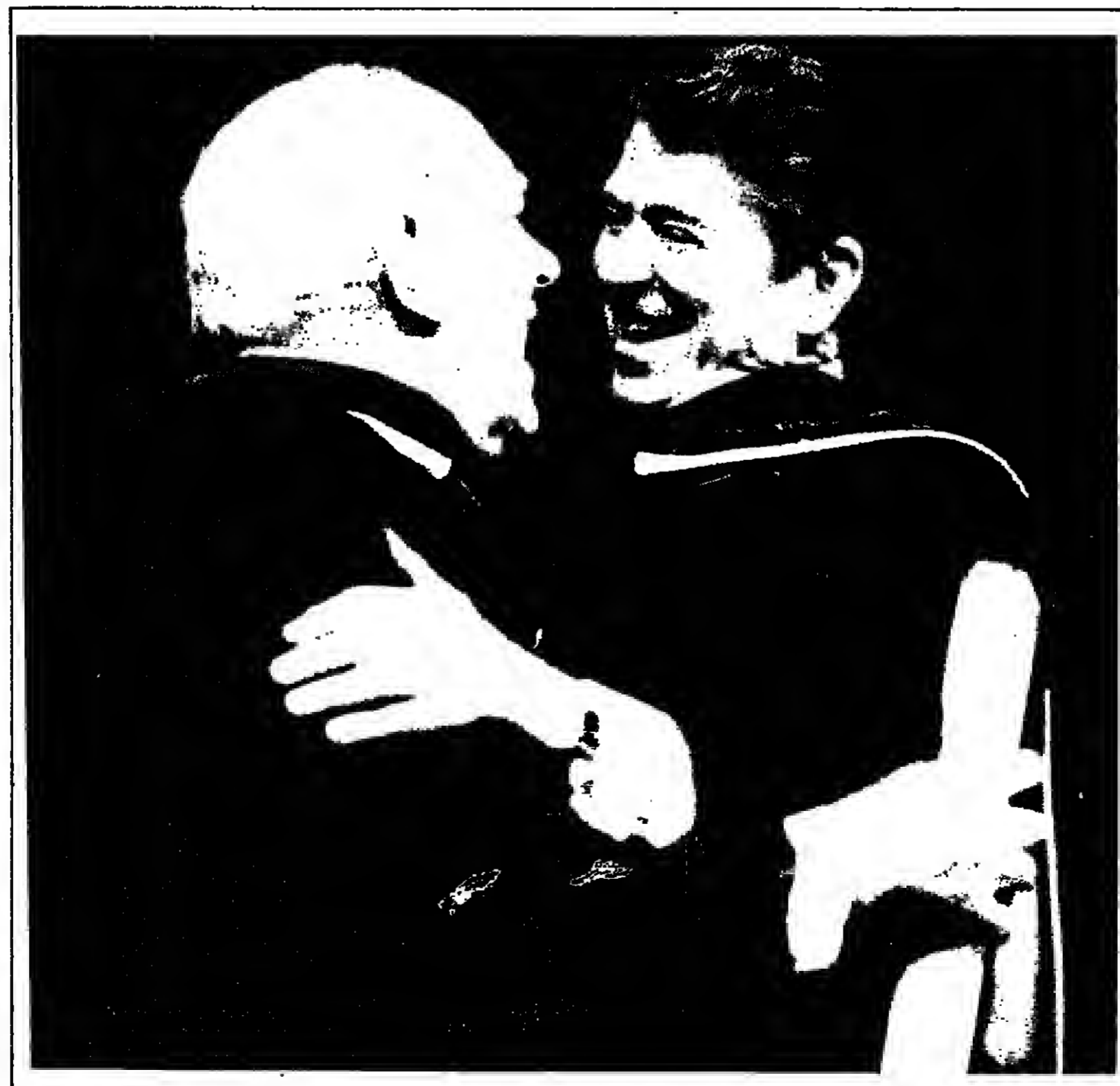
Among 300 patients with large cancers of the mouth or throat, 50 per cent were disease-free up to four years, 50 per cent better than with conventional treatment.

Among 12 patients with untreatable tumours of bone, muscle, soft tissue, 50 per cent now have no evidence of cancer. This is more than double the rate from standard therapy.

In all six patients with inoperable prostatic cancer, tumours disappeared for one to four years.

Half of 25 patients with glioblastomas, extremely malignant brain tumours, survived a year or more. Normally, the life expectancy of these patients is six months.

"These are very exciting and gratifying results," said Dr. Hendrickson. "We need to study more patients to see what effect neutron therapy has on different types of tumours."



Retired Hollywood actor Pat O'Brien (left) and President Ronald Reagan embrace during commencement exercises at Notre Dame University in South Bend, Indiana. They were recipients of honorary

Doctor of Laws degrees. The two starred in the famous 1940 film "Katie Goetz - All American" about the school's football coach and team.

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